

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1907.

All men are to an unspeakable de-
 gree brothers, each man's life a
 strange emblem of every man's; and
 Human Portraits, faithfully drawn,
 are of all pictures the welcome on
 human walls.—Carlyle.

The University of Richmond.

The University of Richmond is coming.
 It may come in a few years; its advent
 may be delayed for a generation. It de-
 pends on the response which Richmond
 makes to the proposal. But it is coming.
 Earliest men have seen a vision, and they
 have shown the likeness of it to the peo-
 ple. Call them visionaries and dreamers
 if you will; but all great inventions, all
 great enterprises, all great reforms, were
 the fulfillment of somebody's vision. The
 vision came before the creation.

But it requires no great strain of the
 imagination to see the University of Rich-
 mond. The nucleus of it is here. We have
 Richmond College and its adjunct, the
 Woman's College; we have the Union
 Theological Seminary; we have two medi-
 cal colleges in prosperous operation; we
 have the Mechanics' Institute, and it is
 possible, at least, that we will have one
 of the State normal schools.

We have the State Library, the Valen-
 tine Museum, and all the advantages
 which the seat of government carries
 with it. We have the historic association
 and an educational atmosphere which
 has already been created for us.

We have the location. It is conceded
 by discreet men at the North who have
 studied the educational situation in the
 South that Richmond is, par excellence,
 the place for a great university. They
 have studied this out for themselves,
 without a hint from us, and their conclu-
 sion is deliberate.

We could start a university here with
 the material already in hand, as The
 Times-Dispatch and the Religious Herald
 suggested months ago. But the plan
 which was disclosed by Dr. S. C. Mitchell
 in the citizens' meeting yesterday after-
 noon has a scope far greater. It is pro-
 posed to bring other distinguished col-
 leges here and group them around a num-
 ber of central buildings, to be used in
 common, and build up a university which,
 from the start, will rank with the leading
 universities of the land. There will be no
 conflict with the University of Virginia,
 for President Alderman has said that
 there is no more conflict between two
 colleges than there is between two light-
 houses, and Dr. Alderman was one of the
 first to write and give his cordial com-
 mendation.

Virginia Justice.

The lynching statistics recently pub-
 lished in these columns make a very
 favorable exhibit for Virginia. Indeed,
 during the past several years lynchings
 in Virginia have been exceedingly rare,
 and the fact is due primarily to the con-
 servatism of our people, and otherwise
 to the efficiency of our court system.

A notable illustration is furnished from
 the town of Farmville. Not long ago
 a brutal murder was committed in Prince
 Edward county. An aged postmaster
 was slain and his remains consumed in
 the building, which was fired by the
 murderers after their bloody work had
 been done. There was no clue except
 tracks to and fro, but it was sufficient
 to run down the murderers and bring
 them to justice. It turned out that
 they were two negroes, one of whom was
 arrested in another State. A third negro
 was suspected and arrested. The two
 negroes first arrested made a partial con-
 fession, and implicated the third. They
 were all brought to trial before Judge
 Hundley's court, and two of them were
 convicted on their own confession. The
 third, however, protested his innocence
 and told such a straightforward story
 that Judge Hundley, at the State's ex-
 pense, sent detectives to West Virginia,
 where the negro was arrested, to ascer-
 tain if his testimony was true. An alibi
 for this negro was established, and he
 was discharged. The other negroes
 finally confessed that he had nothing to
 do with the murder, and that they alone
 were responsible. Their trial was brief,
 their guilt established by their own tes-
 timony, and they were condemned to be
 hung.

One of these negroes was sent to
 Lynchburg for safe-keeping, but broke
 jail, and was again run down and cap-
 tured in the State of North Carolina.
 The county authorities and the detec-
 tives are to be commended for their dili-
 gence in ferreting out the crime upon
 clues so slender, and bringing the mur-
 derers into court. Judge Hundley is to
 be commended for the manner in which

the trial was conducted, and especially
 for his keen sense of justice in giving
 the third suspect an opportunity to es-
 tablish his innocence. That sort of legal
 diligence and legal justice is the best
 possible preventive both of crime and of
 lynching in this Commonwealth.

Lashing the Waves.

We are interested to note that the Nor-
 folk Virginian-Pilot takes the same view
 as The Times-Dispatch has expressed
 with regard to the verdict of the jury in
 the Horrie trust cases.

"How long is this sort of farce in deal-
 ing with corporate violators of law to
 continue?" asks our contemporary. "A
 corporation is a wholly 'fictitious per-
 son,' and as such can do nothing either
 in violation of or in conformity to the
 law. They can no more combine and
 monopolize than they can conspire. To
 say that they can do either is to argue
 an absolute and utter absurdity. The
 acts of a corporation are the acts of its
 officers and directors. If those acts are
 in conformity with the law it is because
 the individuals who direct and manage
 the affairs of the corporation have elected
 to so operate the company; if they are
 in violation of the law those same indi-
 viduals are solely and equally responsi-
 ble. To attempt to punish a corporation
 as such neither acts as a deterrent of
 future violations of the law nor does it
 help the cause of reform. Being law
 made, inanimate and soulless, a corpora-
 tion cannot be imprisoned. It can only
 be punished by fine or dissolution. If
 experience teaches anything, it clearly
 and conclusively teaches that the imposi-
 tion of a fine upon a gigantic corpora-
 tion is absolutely without deterrent ef-
 fect. What does such a corporation care
 for a fine when the violation of the law
 for which it is imposed nets a sum ten
 or a hundred times as large as the
 amount of the penalty? Such punishment
 is an incentive to lawlessness rather than
 a deterrent."

That is a very strong presentation of
 the case. Fining the rich corporations as
 a mode of punishment is about as ab-
 surd, certainly as ineffectual, as the act
 of the mad tyrant in ordering the
 stormy sea to be lashed for destroying
 his boats. The Times-Dispatch has never
 opposed corporations, for they are both
 useful and necessary. But we are op-
 posed to all forms of lawlessness, and
 we insist that corporations be made to
 obey the law. The only way to restrain
 and regulate them is to restrain and re-
 gulate the individuals who are responsible
 for their conduct. The courts must hold
 every law-breaker to personal account
 and punish him as an individual for his
 crime, whether the breach be committed
 in his personal or "corporate" capacity.

Lynchburg Challenges Richmond

The Lynchburg News, whose editor is
 a Richmond man, takes a friendly inter-
 est in the movement of this city to raise
 \$200,000 to erect a new Y. M. C. A. build-
 ing, and expresses the hope that the
 proposition will carry.

This gives emphasis to the statement
 made in our Sunday issue, that the eyes
 of the State are upon Richmond, and
 everybody is watching to see whether or
 not there is enough of public spirit and
 generosity in the Capital City to put
 through a movement of this character
 with good will, and as if to inspire us
 and to please our pride, the News reminds
 us that the new Y. M. C. A. building in
 Lynchburg has about reached completion;
 that it is a handsome building of
 five stories, with broad frontage, and
 running back more than half a square;
 that when completed it will have all the
 up-to-date facilities of such an institution,
 from swimming pool in the basement
 to tennis garden on roof. This building,
 our contemporary informs us, will cost
 about \$100,000, and the money was raised
 in Lynchburg, with the exception of a
 few hundred dollars.

"So, while inviting no invidious com-
 parison," concludes the News, "it seems
 in order to offer a word of encourage-
 ment to the Richmond \$200,000 project,
 in view of the fact that a Virginia city
 having only one-fourth, or at least one-
 third, the population of Richmond, has
 accomplished the magnificent achieve-
 ment which stands to Lynchburg's credit
 in this instance."

The population of Richmond is nearly
 five times as great as the population of
 Lynchburg, and our wealth greater in
 proportion. If Lynchburg is able to
 raise \$200,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building,
 Richmond is far more than able to raise
 \$300,000 for the same purpose.

Richmond is now very much in the
 public eye.

The Galveston Plan.

The Economic Club of Boston recently
 held a special meeting to hear discus-
 sion of the Galveston plan of munic-
 ipal government, and it may be ob-
 served in passing that the Hub should
 be willing to receive instruction from
 a Southern city which in the year
 1900 was destroyed by cyclone and
 flood, and has been rebuilt since that
 time. The principal speakers of the
 occasion were Mr. George Kibbe
 Turner, of New York, author of a re-
 cent magazine article on government by
 commission, and Mr. James M. Head,
 former Mayor of Nashville. Mr. Turner
 prefaced his remarks by expressing the
 opinion that the two great needs of
 American city governments were a direct
 system of taxation, which would make
 every voter pay over directly to the
 city the sum which he now pays indirect-
 ly through rent, and a form of adminis-
 tration simple enough for the citizen
 to know just how that money is spent
 and what he gets for it. "At present,"
 said he, "the average voter does not
 realize that he has any direct interest
 in the city government; and he cannot
 know anything about it if he wants to."
 Turning to the Galveston plan, he said
 that it was the result of an evolution.
 After the city was destroyed, leading
 citizens decided that they must have
 a real city government, and three law-
 yers drew up the commission plan.

"This commission consists of five men,"
 explained Mr. Turner. "One, the Mayor,
 is general manager of the city. The other
 four are each at the head of one of
 the departments as follows: First, finance and revenue;

second, police and fire; third, streets
 and public property; fourth, water works
 and sewerage. The body formed by
 these five managers decides all matters
 of city business by a majority vote.

"Each individual commissioner has two
 special duties in his department. He
 represents it in the meetings of the
 commission, and he acts as its manager.
 This does not mean that he is the super-
 intendent in charge of its details. He
 has a superintendent under him. He
 himself shapes the large policies of the
 department, and has a general over-
 sight of its affairs. Members of the
 commission all have salaries: the Mayor
 \$2,000 a year, and the commissioners
 \$1,200 each."

Mr. Turner laid special emphasis on
 the fact that the Mayor has no veto
 and no right to interfere with an indi-
 vidual commissioner in the management
 of his department. Therefore, city work
 in the several departments may go on
 without delay and without any teeter-
 ing back and forth between two authori-
 ties. If this plan does nothing else it
 at least gets rid of the ward system
 of choosing the directors of the city's
 affairs, gets rid of political dickering,
 log-rolling, and expensive delays, and
 commits the city's interest as a whole
 to the several departments of govern-
 ment, whose operations are carried on
 according to the principles of business
 rather than the devious and doubtful
 ways of politics. If Boston finds it ex-
 pedient to investigate and study the
 Galveston plan, why should not Richmond
 turn her attention in the same direc-
 tion?

Corporate Responsibility.

The Corporation Commission has made
 public its findings in the investigation
 of the accident at Lawyer's, in which Presi-
 dent Spencer lost his life. This report
 is most important, and if its suggestions
 are heeded and enforced, railroad acci-
 dents in Virginia will be reduced to a
 negligible quantity. Personal responsibility
 is the keynote of the commission's re-
 port, and the enforcement of laws against
 personal negligence is urged as the best
 means of securing that sense of duty
 which has been so shockingly lacking
 among railroad employees of late.

The Corporation Commission brushes
 aside as a flimsy pretext the at-
 tempt to shift the burden of responsibility
 from a grossly negligent individual to an
 impersonal corporation. Says the commis-
 sion:

"The full power of the law will not
 have been reached until its strong hand
 has been laid heavily upon the individual,
 be he president, manager or brakeman,
 whose negligence or infidelity to trust has
 brought death and suffering to his fol-
 low-man."

This is exactly what The Times-Dis-
 patch has urged in this and similar cases.
 So far as a corporation can be punished
 or deterred by fine or revocation of license,
 the law should act, but in punishing the
 intangible and impersonal corporation the
 public conscience and the law alike are
 not satisfied. If criminal negligence has
 occurred, criminal prosecution should be
 pressed, let the offender be who he may.
 Railroadings are serious business, and those
 who undertake to guard the lives of their
 fellow-men must bear the burden to the
 full of such penalties as the law inflicts
 for willful disregard of known rules.

An awakened public demand for strict en-
 forcement of the law, and an aggressive
 Commonwealth's Attorney, will do more
 to prevent railroad accidents than a mul-
 titude of rules that are not observed or
 appliances that are not used.

It is said that you can tell the age of a
 Japanese woman by the kind of dress
 she wears. Unless the Japanese ladies
 are unique among their sex, however, we
 imagine that they can be relied upon not
 to wear that kind.

"Doctors in a New York town have
 increased their fees on account of the
 increased cost of living," says the
 Atlanta Journal. The cynical patient may
 feel that "the increased cost of dying"
 might describe it better.

According to the Indianapolis Star, "Op-
 portunity is again knocking at the door
 of the Democratic party." It appears
 that knocking is chronic in the vicinity
 of that door.

The Railway World has an article deal-
 ing with "Trifling's Good Side." Mr.
 Harriman's detractors will doubtless con-
 clude that the reference must be to his
 inside.

Mr. Carnegie predicts that "in the com-
 ing day brains will stand above dollars,"
 thus interestingly revealing the laid's
 conception of the present ranking of those
 commodities.

Dr. Crapewell is lecturing on "the moral
 breakdown of the church." We agree
 with the good doctor that the church is
 in no place for a breakdown, however moral.

The Storers have lost their ambassa-
 dorial honorarium, but there is no need
 for them to starve as long as there is
 such a profit in correspondence schools.

Even though Japan's national debt now
 amounts to a billion dollars, the impres-
 sion prevails that she doesn't intend to
 forget what she owes California.

The North American Commercial Com-
 pany has been accused before Congress
 of pelagic sealing, and we sincerely trust
 that they won't do it any more.

Mr. Bryan feels that Mr. Roosevelt
 could not get another nomination if he
 wanted it. The colonel will probably live
 to see the point tested.

Some refer to Mr. Harriman as the
 Colossus of Roads; some as the railway
 Pigmilion, and still others as the trans-
 portation Hogarth.

If the government decided to take over
 the railroads, it would also acquire, as
 matters now stand, a large number of
 homicidal accidents.

The attitude of Congress toward a cer-
 tain historic document indicates that they
 consider Uncle Sam blessed with an iron
 constitution.

Eggs can now be profitably shipped a
 distance of 12,000 miles; but some of them
 have simply not got the staying power.

The only "alarming prosperity" that
 most of us know anything about, Mr.
 Shaw, is that of the other fellow.

Montana has just had the worst blizzard
 in her history. But not the worst in
 Mr. Hearst's.

Rhymes for To-Day

Bear Justice.

THE President's party who
 is so extremely famous,
 We all feel free to knock at him
 Without a doubt to blame us;
 To wag the U. S. President—
 Well, really, who could blame us?

The cartoon and the paragraph,
 With irony caustic,
 Respect no gentleman that lives;
 For this is a caricature:
 To Josh the country's truly great
 Is highly democratic.

And hence we bide the bold front tooth,
 The glasses, eye-lighted;
 The big stick and the long-write-arm,
 The kindly shout, "Deedledit!"
 We fear the lions he has called
 The ex-friends he has slighted.

Though white he may say or do
 We criticize and trim it,
 Yet all these liberties we take
 Are merely proving him fit—
 Be sure, upon my soul, I think
 We've really passed the limit.

For they have flayed his person,
 And let the brutes share it;
 "Aye, 'Teddy' is the bear-faced name
 They give 'em—would they dare it?
 They're in the stores at 12 cents—
 Oh, how can Teddy bear it?"

—H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

From His Pockets.
 Mrs. De Long—"That's a lovely gown you
 have on."
 Mrs. Short—"Yes, and it costs me many sleep-
 less nights."
 Mrs. De Long—"Why, how was that?"
 Mrs. Short—"I acquired it on the installment
 plan while my husband was asleep."

Charlie's Fault.
 Max—"I'm going to quit rooming with Charlie.
 He's a good fellow, but he's a bad talker."
 Charlie—"What's the matter? Does he talk
 in his sleep?"
 Max—"No, but he listens when I do."—Cleveland
 Plain Dealer.

She's Asphyxiated.
 Eastern housekeeper—"Do you have any dif-
 ficulty in keeping your girls in the west?
 Western housekeeper (from a naturalized
 town)—Great difficulty! Every once in a
 while she lets her gas run out long before
 lighting it, and we have to look out for a new
 girl. No use looking for the old one.—New
 York Weekly.

The Pincapple of Politeness.
 "I think Riggley is one of the politest men
 I ever met." "Why, then, do you say he
 always thanks the telephone girl when she tells him
 the line is busy?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Thus Proving It.
 Fair bachelorette—I tell you that I wear a
 number two.
 Fair bride, madam, this shoe that you just
 took off is a number four.
 Fair bachelorette—"Yes, I know, but it has
 stretched horribly."—Lippincott's.

His Line.
 Nell—"Yes, he is a theological student.
 He'll be a minister." "What's the matter with
 him?" "I stopped last summer."
 Nell—"That's right in his line—taking or-
 ders, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.

ONE of the big telephone companies has
 just divided \$2,000,000 in dividends ac-
 cording during the past six months, and
 still some people continue to believe that talk
 is cheap.—Washington Herald.

What manual training can do for a colored
 youth has been illustrated in the case of Joe
 Charles, a colored boy from Baltimore. Joe
 has been known to make as much as \$10.00
 in one evening with his hands.—Savannah
 News.

The engineer who caused the wreck on the
 Baltimore and Ohio, near Washington, had had
 "a little sleep" in his forty-eight hours.
 Yet he says he was in fine condition. Fit to
 kill, perhaps.—Rochester Herald.

Rockefeller minor says "wealth leads to sin."
 Rockefeller major might add "and vice versa."
 —Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Dirty, rotten politics," howls Max Baer
 when he arrives home from abroad to find that
 the independence league has fired him as State
 Chairman. "But what's the matter with that
 band of Jeffersonian statesmen!"—Syracuse
 Herald.

California might reap coals of fire on Japan's
 head by presenting it with this year's prune
 crop.—Mexican Herald.

While the pedestrian has the right-of-way,
 he is usually lacking in the essential thing
 which has had precedence over right since
 time began.—Detroit Free Press.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Riot Is Not Race War.
 There is no race war anywhere in the South.
 There is no race war anywhere in the South.
 There is no race war anywhere in the South.
 There is no race war anywhere in the South.

The Other Side.
 Within the sacred precincts of the newspaper
 office, the sacred precincts of the newspaper
 office, the sacred precincts of the newspaper
 office, the sacred precincts of the newspaper

The Trend Towards Democracy.
 Democrats can well afford to take a bright
 view of the future. The future is bright. The
 future is bright. The future is bright. The
 future is bright. The future is bright.

Looking Backward.
 And a New York doctor cured a case of
 lockjaw the other day by bleeding the patient.
 The case has attracted widespread attention,
 because nowadays the doctors are not supposed
 to bleed patients, and they are either killed
 or cured.—Orange Observer.

Compulsory Education.
 For our part we admit we have not yet
 brought ourselves to the point of favoring the
 compulsory education of the children. But
 it is to be derived from the fact that the
 principle of the law is that the child is
 the property of the state, and the state has
 the right to require that the child be edu-
 cated. The state has the right to require that
 the child be educated. The state has the right
 to require that the child be educated.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
 Women pickpockets are much in evidence in
 Boston.
 New York city has one theatre for every
 12,000 inhabitants.
 New York city spends \$521,000 a year for
 library purposes.
 An English windmill at Registe Heath has
 been turned into a church.
 An average of 312 Hebrew immigrants arrive
 in New York city each day.
 There are 20,212 automobiles owned within
 fifty miles of New York City Hall.
 A tax is now being levied on all railway stock
 sold in Japan, varying from one cent to
 fifty cents, according to distance.
 The Barbados pigs are kept as pets by many
 of the natives, and are much valued for their
 tricks and permit them to run all over their
 houses.
 An Austrian engineer named Pola has in-
 vented an apparatus which by means of sudden
 suction and pressure dispels the fog in front of
 ships.

The "Who's Who" for 1907 is such a bulky
 volume that The London World says the ques-
 tion now does not seem so much who's who
 as who's not.

After an interval of 367 years, the Francis-
 cana have returned to Oxford. The friars
 were driven out of the town of Henry VIII.
 The order has opened a training college.

John P. Lacey, of Iowa, one of the veter-
 ans who was defeated for Congress this year,
 is the father of the Lacey song bird law,
 which protects the song birds from slaughter
 by other humans.

Since the close of the last session of Con-
 gress, Georgia S. Nixon, of Nevada, has be-
 come one of the richest members of the Senate.
 He was one of the original owners of the
 Tonopah district, having picked up there many
 millions of dollars. His interest in three
 millions alone represents a cash valuation of
 \$100,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS

Academy—"The Shepherd King."
 Bijou—"The Ninety and Nine."
 Bostwick-Wild Animal Show.
 Idlewood-Skating Rink.

Mr. Wright Lorimer's magnificent pro-
 duction of "The Shepherd King" was at
 the Academy last night, and the splendid
 acting of the star and a talented com-
 pany awakened the greatest enthusiasm
 on the part of a good-sized audience. The
 production is one of the most stupendous
 ever seen here. The story of the life of
 David lends itself readily to dramatiza-
 tion, and the only liberty taken with the
 biblical version is the creation of a love
 affair between David and the Princess
 Michael, which only adds charm.

Mr. Lorimer is an actor of scholarly
 attainments, and has played the title-role
 for four years, during which time he
 has made diligent study of the character.
 His portrayal of the shepherd boy is a
 masterpiece of histrionic skill, culminat-
 ing in the denunciation of King Saul at
 the end of the third act. He has a
 heroic figure, a most musical voice, and
 a pleasing stage presence, and was
 forced to leave his acknowledged rival
 and again. Next to the work of the
 star, Miss May Buckley's interpretation
 of Princess Michael was the feature of
 the evening. Her Princess was charmingly
 conceived and winsomely ingenuous, and
 she richly deserved the outburst of ap-
 plause that she received throughout the
 play.

Margaret Hayward was motherly and
 sweet as the mother of David, and Nel-
 litta Reed, a capable Princess Merab.
 The Jonathan of Chel Eckstrom was a
 polished, well-sustained piece of acting,
 and Ethelbert Hales did fine work as
 King Saul, being at times painfully real-
 istic. He showed a slight tendency to
 overacting that detracts from his work
 considerably. Walter Edwards, an old
 Richmond favorite, made good in the
 part of Captain Doeg, and Messrs.
 Thomas Tracey, William C. Mason and
 Edward Racey, as the brothers of David,
 made the most of small parts.

The part of Prince Phalt was well
 handled by Mr. Frank Lander. The
 supers, about fifty in number, were care-
 fully drilled.

Scientifically, "The Shepherd King" is one
 of the most elaborate productions ever
 seen here, there being four acts and
 five scenes. Taken in its entirety, it is
 a stately, impressive, thoroughly reverent,
 and splendidly acted.

There are three performances left to-
 night and to-morrow matinee and night.

"The Ninety and Nine" is the offering
 for this week at the Bijou, and the me-
 lodrama, which is one of the best of its
 kind on the stage, was as well received
 as it was last year, and judging from last
 night's reception, it will play to capacity
 all the week. A very capable company
 is presenting the piece, and complete
 scenic equipment is carried. The prairie
 fire scene and the rescue are worth the
 price of admission alone.

There will be no advance in prices for
 the production here of "The Lion and the
 Mouse." Charles Klein's greatest play,